Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Foundations of Geometry

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vocabulary | Definition | Example |
| Undefined Term | A word without a formal definition.  |  |
| Point | A point has **\_\_\_** dimension. It is represented by a dot.  |  |
| Line | A line has **\_\_\_\_** dimension. It is represented by a line with two arrowheads.  |  |
| Plane | A plane has **\_\_\_\_**dimensions. It is represented by a shape that looks like a floor or wall.  |  |
| Collinear Points | Points that lie on the same line.  |  |
| Coplanar Points | Points that lie on the same plane.  |  |
| Defined Terms | Terms that can be described using known words.  |  |
| Line Segment, Endpoints | Part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all the points on the line between the endpoints.  |  |
| Ray | The ray $\vec{AB}$ consists of the endpoint A and all points on $\vec{AB}$ that lie on the same side of A as B |  |
| Opposite Rays | If points C lies on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ between A and B, then $\vec{CA}$ and $\vec{CB}$ are opposite rays.  |   |
| Intersection | The intersection of two or more geometric figures is the set of points that the figures have in common.  |  |